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2013 Cocodrie Lake (Concordia Parish) Vegetation Control Plan
LDWF, Inland Fisheries

Map located in Appendix I

1. Waterbody type – naturally created cutoff lake of Black River.
2. Age and condition of control structure – The same structure is utilized for Cocodrie as Black River Lake. Sluice Gate has been inoperable since the weir was built.
3. Type of control structure – weir w/ sluice gate
4. Pool stage MSL- 34'
5. Surface acres at 34' MSL – 1,445
6. Average depth - 6'; maximum depth -12'
7. Watershed ratio – Estimated at 7 : 1
8. Drawdown potential of structure – unknown due to inoperable nature of the structure
9. Waterbody Board or Lake Commission - No lake commission
The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) works with the Concordia Parish Police Jury concerning lake management.
 - a. Creation / Nomination – N/A
 - b. Primary contact information-
Concordia Parish Police Jury
4001 Carter Street / Room 1
Vidalia, La. 71373
 - c. Procedure for spillway openings – unknown due to the inoperable nature of the water control structure.

What significant stakeholders use the lake?

Agriculture irrigation, recreational fishing, and boating
Many homes and camps are present along the shoreline.

What are their needs and concerns? What is the history of aquatic vegetation complaints?
Aquatic vegetation complaints are minimal. The only complaints have been by home or camp owners concerning giant cutgrass restricting boating access along the shoreline in Cocodrie Bayou. There have been no complaints from Cocodrie Lake proper.

Have there been any controversial issues on the lake?
There have been no controversial issues on the lake.

Aquatic Vegetation Status:

No significant problems as of September 25, 2012

There is a fringe of cutgrass along the shoreline that offers erosion protection from the numerous wakes created by water recreation. This also offers minimal cover for fish.

No significant vegetation problems are expected in 2012.
No significant vegetation problems are expected in 2013.

Typemap

No type mapping has been conducted.

Limitations:

Note factors that may limit the effectiveness of chemical, mechanical, or biological control methods for the aquatic plant problems found in the waterbody.

- Use of the water for irrigation may limit the type and timing of herbicide application
- No drawdown capabilities.

Note regulatory or public factors or anything else that may limit the ability of LDWF to control aquatic plant problems in the waterbody.

- 2,4-D Waiver area

Past Control Measures:

Aquatic spray efforts have been minimal in the past. The last spray efforts occurred in 2008 and a small amount of alligator weed, common salvinia, and water hyacinth were treated. No vegetation control efforts took place in 2012.

| Year | Acres | Vegetation |
|------|-------|-----------------|
| 2008 | 2 | Alligator weed |
| | 12 | Common salvinia |
| | 9 | Water hyacinth |

Herbicides have been applied at the following rates:

Glyphosate (Aquamaster, Aquastar, etc.): Used at a rate of 0.75 gallons per acre to treat alligator weed, water hyacinth, and giant and common salvinia during the active growing period.

2,4-D- (Platoon): Used at a rate of one-half gallon per acre to treat water hyacinth during periods of the year when a spray waiver is not required by the Department of Agriculture.

Diquat (Reward, Knockout): Used at a rate of 0.75 gallons per acre to treat alligator weed, water hyacinth, and giant and common salvinia during the slower growing period or winter months.

Surfactant is added at a rate of 1:4 (surfactant: herbicide) for all herbicides.

Spray crews respond to complaints as needed. No changes in vegetation control approach needed.

Recommendations:

Monitoring for the introduction of nuisance vegetation will be conducted in June and August each year.

Foliar herbicides at the rates mentioned above will be applied on an as-needed basis.

Appendix I Cocodrie Lake location and boat ramps

